Saturday Gazette.

WM. P. LYON, Editor and Proprietor.
CHAS. M. DAVIS, Associate Editor.

OUR OFFICE at present is at the POST OFFICE in Bloomfield.

TERMS.

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Club of 10 Copies " " 15 "
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Subscriptions may be made in MONTCLAIR, at the Post Office and at Edw. Madison's Stationery Store: in CALDWELL at the Post Office: in FRANKLIN, at the Post Offie: in BLOOMFIELD, at the Post Office: in NEWARK, at Duncklee's Book and Music Store; or may be mailed direct to Wm. P. Lyon, Bloomfield.

The money must always accompany the subscription. It will be at our risk if enclosed in presence of Postmaster.

Rates of Advertising moderate. Advertisers will find this a valuable medium.

SPECIAL NOTICES for Saturday evening, for Sunday, or following days, should be left at the Post Office on *Thursday* to insure timely publication.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

We allude to the one in our appreciation of the deep, damning curse of intemperance. Doubtless it is the greatest evil in the land, the most difficult question which philanthropists and Christian men have to combat. The GAZETTE has presented the subject again and again, and does not intend to assume a neutral or indifferent attitude on this momentous question until the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors is limited to the demands of our hygienic necessities, under wise medical advice.

We look with favor, therefore, upon any measure that imposes restrictions upon the business and tends to make it disreputable.

The Local Option Law is undoubtedly an important step in advance. We are glad to see that the citizens of Montclair are arousing themselves to meet the hydra-headed monster at that point. We commend their tactics and wisdom in enlisting the women in this warfare. Their influence is potent, and should encourage and sustain the men and insure the victory for Temperance at the election on the 8th of April.

We invite attention to some opinions of noble men, and some astounding statistics which we present in another column.

We think it important to give this special prominence to the following energetic and timely remarks by one of the most esteemed clergymen of Montclair, who thus, through our columns, presents to the citizens of that village, in a clear and cogent manner, the true issues on the question of the hour:

LOCAL OPTION IN MONTCLAIR.

The citizens of Montclair are to have the question of "Local Option" clearly before them as the most prominent feature of the next town election. The object of this article is to state the question exactly as it is to be acted upon.

In 1870, by special act of the legislature, there was passed the following law:

1st. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, that it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to sell any ale, porter, beer, or other malt or spiritous liquors, as a beverage, within the said Montclair Township, except it be at a regular licensed Inn or Tavern.

2d. And be it enacted, that it shall be submitted to the people annually at their regular town meetings, to decide whether they shall apply for a license to the Court for an Inn or Tavern license to sell intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, in the said township; and that no license shall be granted to any person or persons for that purpose, unless a majority of the votes there cast shall be in favor of the same.

There are other acts besides those quoted determining the penalty for violation and mode of procedure, but these exhibit the real nature of the law. This is a special law. Two other townships in the State enjoy the same privilege, viz., Vineland and Chatham. This law has been decided constitutional by the highest court to which it can be taken. It has never been brought to a direct issue in Montclair, and at the next town meeting the sentiment of the community in regard to it is to be tested for the first time. In its discussions false issues are constantly raised. The question to be decided is not "what is the *best* method to be used in the suppression of intemperance;" but rather, which is the *better* for *our* community: this law granting "Local Option" or the general license law of the State. Nothing else should be introduced into the contest.

In regard to the law itself, one fact is to be carefully observed. The State does not dictate to us. Legislators in a distant city are usually supremely ignorant of the real social necessities of individual committees; and it is not surprising that the wheels of justice are blocked with so many meaningless inactments. In this case a privilege is given. Citizens are allowed to decide for themselves. Nothing could be more democratic. If the majority vote "license" then we are to be treated as those committees for whom no special enactments have been made. If the majority vote "no license," then all sale of intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, is forbidden.

One other thing is to be noted and to this let double emphasis be given. *This is no party measure.* The distinction between Democrats and Republicans is to be utterly disregarded in the decision of this question. There are prominent and influential Democrats and Republicans in favor of it, and those equally prominent in both parties opposed to it. It is a citizens' movement.

It is not the purpose of this article to enter into a discussion of the merits of this subject, but rather to state the question exactly as it is to be decided.

Already one public meeting has been held in which there has been a free discussion of both sides of this important subject. In the Congregational Church, it has been made the occasion for a discourse from the pulpit, and Rev. Dr. Berry is to preach about it next Sunday evening. On Friday evening, in Jacobus' Hall, there is to be another meeting for general discussion. George Sheppard Page, President of the New Jersey Temperance Alliance, will be one of the speakers. The question is now fairly opened, and it is to be fervently hoped that those who love their homes may give to it an honest and manly consideration.

Is it not worth trying, at least, for one year? If the law is a poor one, the best way to prove it is to try a faithful execution; if it is good, if it will be a protection to our homes and a benefit to our community, then it is wanted now. The election occurs on Tuesday, April 1st.

BLOOMFIELD LOCAL.

For the Saturday Gazette.

POINT BAPTIST. I notice an article in your last issue, headed as above, at which I am somewhat surprised. Spiritually, the Baptist *point* has always been troublesome, and very many, though clearly seeing it, would much rather cut across the "horse yard" than attempt to "double the point."

But this new phenomenon in the way of a point of "land" is somewhat novel, and the trouble *it* causes is remarkable indeed. Shortly before your late suspension, the "point" was severely called to account for not putting a sidewalk entirely around the premises. To do this in the absence of a general effort of that kind would only improve matters slightly, as many others in the aforesaid vicinity are equally wanting in devotion to the interests of the pedestrian public, at whom no word of censure has been aimed through the columns of our local journals. Let there be a united movement in this line and you will not find the "point" backward in the good work.

But this last complaint is so far removed from the centre of gravity, that we can hardly keep its equilibrium while considering it; and it is astounding that any one with ordinary mental capacity, could have either written or suggested it.

The "point" is called upon to open its rear gates and allow our ambitious and time-saving citizens to go through the "horse yard," and thus avoid the *point*. The modesty of this request is quite refreshing. I wonder if the person who wrote it has got a back yard. I wonder if he leaves *his* gates open so that his neighbors may save time by shortcutting to their homes. I wonder why he doesn't publish another article on "Point Peter," a very difficult point surely, and causing me many extra steps, which might all be saved if Mr. Peters would open a passage way through his "horse yard" and let us pass through that way. I am sure it would be *very* convenient. And then there is "Point Colfax" (recently Gardner) a very dangerous point, and a great nuisance when you are in a hurry to get from Broad street into Bloomfield avenue. And so of other places, equally odious, to which his complaint applies with quite as much force. Why single out "Point Baptist" as the object of your shots. Bring the rest into this magnanimous arrangement. No, friend GAZETTE, the point will keep its rear gates closed. Its *doors* are always open on suitable occasions. We close our gates through the week to keep out ball-playing boys and intruders of all kinds, and we trust that "gentlemen" will not jump the fences as they have been seen to do in order to escape the point.

OCCASIONAL.

STAGNANT WATER.

Who constitute the Board of Health for the Town?

We would commend to their earnest consideration the sanitary advantages of certain sluggish or stagnant pools of water that are to be found in various parts of the town.

They need not travel very far from the Bloomfield Centre to convince them of the importance of this timely note of warning. In the square bounded by Bloomfield and Railroad Avenues, and a street that has the promise of being named for citizen Conger, there is to be seen at all times a most disgusting collection of stagnant water, which it is well known must be detrimental. *This should be rectified promptly.* A little expense now will do it effectually. There is another place; it was left when the brook which crosses Washington Ave. just west of the railroad was straightened. It is between Cadmus' hat factory and Washington Ave. Our health conservators only need to see it to be convinced that it demands early attention. One interesting peculiarity about the unsightly and injurious sunken reservoirs referred to, and a beautiful feature of the whole village, is that it is the easiest thing in the world to have a perfect and effective system of drainage at comparatively small expense.

Will not our Sanitary Board view these places and order the necessary remedy before the summer sun causes unhealthful exhalations, and poisonous miasma be wafted by the southern winds through the most densely populated parts of the village?

There may be other places which equally require attention.

Mr. George Pridham's Sons evince their intelligent enterprise, by liberal plans and arrangements, for doing a large business in their line.

They have fitted up the store opposite the Post Office in a style that does credit to their taste and skill, presenting an attractive feature to that part of Central Avenue. They have also stocked it with goods and are ready to receive calls and execute orders with dispatch. Their advertisement will be found on 3d page.

VERONA.

VERONA, March 25, 1873.

MESSRS. EDITORS: This village is pleasantly situated between two mountain ranges, about midway between Montclair and Caldwell—say two miles from either. A branch of the Montclair Midland Railway is in course of construction from near the Watchung Station, running through a tunnel under the first mountain to Caldwell via Verona.

We have not at hand the census of the village, but a drive through it convinces us that there is no want of life, activity and enterprise.

The Public School of the place is a creditable building and, under the direction and instruction of Mr. John C. Bogardus, supplies the educational facilities needed at present.

The business includes Mr. William L. Scott's well supplied store—he is also Post Master; Mr. S. Personett's Real Estate office; Doctor Personett's Drug store—he being the physician; J. H. Simonson's Carriage Manufactory and Wheelright shop; Jacobus' Spoke Factory—quite extensive; two Smitheries, by Canfield, and by Davenport & Miller; A. G. Jacobus' Brush Factory (all kinds of hair brushes); Williams' & Smiths' Paper Material ware-houses, and a number of others.

The Church Sociable, which we have in our village once a month, at different places through the neighborhood, has become quite an interesting pastime for the church people of our little town. At the last one, held on Saturday afternoon and evening, at the residence of Mr. Dewitt C. Baldwin, a large number of the ladies and gentlemen of the village were present, and the parlors were well filled with the best style of the place. After doing justice to a bountiful table, which was well supplied with all the luxuries of the season, the Verona Church Choir sang some of their beautiful odes, among which were some of the original Jubilee songs, which are now so popular, and which are also very inspiring and soul-stirring music. The young people enjoyed themselves at the Sociable, in the different kinds of pastimes, promenades, etc. Towards the close of the evening several appropriate speeches were made by some of the gentlemen present on the success and benefits derived from these social gatherings. Congratulations were also offered to Mrs. & Mrs. Baldwin for their kind hospitality, to all of which our worthy host responded in a very pleasing and feeling manner, and the evening soon passed away; and all had a very agreeable and pleasant time as usual.

Our minister, Rev. Jesse G. Gilbert, who has been so successful here, and under whose jurisdiction our Church has prospered so much for the last three years, now leaves us, and is at present attending Conference. The attention of our people is now directed to Conference, and all are very anxious to know who our next minister will be. Our church pulpit was filled on Sunday morning and evening by the Rev. J. B. Pearson.

C.

CALDWELL.

Our friends in this town are stirring themselves to enlarge our subscription list. Our liberal club rates should induce the citizens generally to take the GAZETTE. We are making arrangements for regular correspondence from that village, and we intend that our paper shall be of special interest to all the people.

Mr. Marcus Harrison will receive names at the Post Office and give receipts for payment. Mr. M. S. Canfield is also authorized to receive subscriptions.

We send this week's number to several individuals whom we hope will be interested to place their names on the subscription list at once and receive the GAZETTE weekly.

MONTCLAIR LOCAL.

On Orange Road, opposite Washington Ave., Mr. Myers is commencing the foundation of a residence.

Wm. Jacobus, the active real estate agent, reports the sale of house and lot on corner of Munn St. and Cottage Place to R. T. Munn for $6,000.

Also, of house and lot on Park Street to Mary E. Taylor for $3,400.

Many of the streets in Montclair are nameless, or, at all events, lack the visible sign board on the corners. It is much to be regretted that this greatly needed convenience cannot at once be supplied. Why will not the owners of property on the corners take it upon themselves to supply this lack and receive the grateful benedictions of many?

THE SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT of the Montclair Public Schools has been placed on our table. It will be read with interest and pride by every citizen of the town. The HIGH SCHOOL numbers 68 pupils, comprised in three classes. The GRAMMAR School numbers 135 pupils, comprised in four classes. The PRIMARY School also has four classes and 167 pupils. *Total number* of pupils in all departments, 370. The High School embraces all the higher Academical studies to fit youth for business, or prepare them for College.

Both sexes are admitted to all the classes.

The officers of the School are: Trustees, Geo. H. Francis, Pres't., Dr. J. F. H. Love, Wm. Jacobus, Joseph H. Richards, Thos. Porter.

TEACHERS.—Jno. P. Gross, A. M., *Principal*; Miss Lucy M. Brown, 1st assistant, Edward S. Thrasher, A. B., 2nd assistant; Miss Henrietta Boyce, Miss Bella Boyce, Miss Stella Boyce, Miss Abbie M. Munn, Miss Adelle Trask, Miss Maria L. Taylor; Mrs. Sarah J. Churchill, teacher of Vocal Music.

BURGLARY.—The residence of citizen M. R. Maxwell was forcibly entered through the basement on Tuesday night last and the laundry robbed of clothes to the value of $100 or more.

The same night, the residence of Rev. J. L. Maxwell was also entered, probably by the same rascals, and robbed of clothing of some value.

What is the efficiency of the Citizens Protective Association?

From advanced copy of Annual Report of the Treasurer of the Town we make this summary for the fiscal year:

Receipts from all sources	$35,427.06
Disbursements for Schools, Repairs of Roads, other work on streets, and extension of Fullerton Ave.	27,660.30
For the Poor, at their homes and in Poor House, and for repairs on property.	2,559.50
Incidentals, as stationery, salaries, etc.	2,678.52
Leaving balance on hand	$2,533.74
Sidewalks, District, No. 2	$6,925.50
Receipts with last yrs. bal.	5,575.92
Expenditures during year	
Balance to credit	$1,349.68
There have been expended by the County Board of Freeholders for bridges in our town	$5,322.00

FAREWELL TO ARTIST HARRY FENN.—On Tuesday Evening, March 25th, a large number of the residents of Montclair assembled at the residence of Mr. D. V. Harrison, to express their love and appreciation for Mr. Harry Fenn and his wife, and to bid them farewell before their departure for Europe. In spite of darkness and storm, the spacious parlors were filled, and it was a night to test the quality of friendship.

The evening was passed in the enjoyment of a delightful musical entertainment, and in feasting the eyes upon the varied specimens of Mr. Fenn's artistic talent, with which the walls were tastefully adorned.

Mr. Fenn is one of the finest artists in the country. There was present at the reception another artist of enviable reputation, who said during the evening, "Harry Fenn is incomparably the finest sketcher in America, and I doubt if there are any in Europe superior to him." He is the artist of that magnificent work that Appleton's are now publishing entitled "Picturesqe America;" all the good artistic work in that is his. He has done more than anyone who has lived in our country to make a good reputation abroad for American illustrated books. Indeed, almost the first illustrated work from this country, that received favorable notice in Europe, was Whittier's "Snow Bound," illustrated by himself.

As a painter, especially in water colors, his skill is very great, and what he has already executed gives but a hint of the genius that his friends know him to possess.

Mr. Fenn will be in Europe one year, and perhaps longer. He will be accompanied by his wife and family. It was hard to part from Mr. Fenn, for he is known by all as a good citizen, a faithful friend and an earnest christian. Parting words were spoken by Mr. Julius H. Pratt, Rev. A. H. Bradford and Mr. Charles Parsons. The reply of Mr. Fenn was brief and heartfelt. We hope by and by, to receive our friend back again, that we may once more enjoy the excellence of his art, and rejoice in the certainty of his enduring fame.

Rev A H Bradford — EVAN EVANS.

For the Saturday Gazette.

SOMETHING ABOUT COMETS.

In every age the comet has excited the attention, and oftentimes influenced the passions of men. From the faintest glimmerings of history we learn that philosophers, poets and warriors have regarded its appearance with feelings peculiar to the sphere of thought in which they have moved. To the philosopher it often proved the fallacy of his notions in regard to the economy of nature. The poet found new material to enrich his verse, and the hero foresaw the annihilation of his enemies or the downfall of his own power. The comet has often proved equivalent to the succour of fleets and armies, for by its unaccountable presence, the fate of armies has been decided, and the destiny of empires fixed.

It would seem that in an age of enlightenment, made accurate in some degree by the light of past experience, and the fact, too, that nothing marvelous is connected with the progress or disappearance of the comet, that predictions of its approach would excite little or no alarm. The grave assurance, by a scientific man, that a new comet, the size of which almost defied human measurement, would, in the course of its erratic flight, come in contact with our earth, and with such force as to knock it out of all shape, and send it whirling through space, an unrecognizable mass, rather surprised the scientific world, and raised the question of safety in many minds. This event, had it come to pass, would, beyond all doubt, have convinced humanity of its magnitude and importance. Contrary to expectation, however, the comet, which hereafter will be known as "Plantamours," declined to interfere with the operations of the earth in any degree. The reason why the comet did not come rests in an obscurity, which it were useless to remove. We have our opinion. Perhaps the great traveller and "alarmist" was terrified at the magnitude and gravity of the earth, and, like one of England's famous knights, concluding that discretion makes up the better part of valor, and also, recognizing the truth of the saying that "he who fights and runs away, may live to fight another day," has abandoned the attack, and may, for aught we know, be wandering through the shadowy realms of space, in search of other and less difficult worlds to conquer.

But there is another kind of comet, which, if not so great in magnitude, or terrible in aspect, exercises a far more potent influence in directing the affairs of men. We will name it the Comet of Unfounded Fear. The approach of this visitor is never asserted on the authority of scientific research, nor given to the world under the sanction of a school of philosophers. It comes and goes independent of any of the laws that control the universe around us. It pays no attention to gravity or repulsion, but is kindled into active life, or lies dormant, according to the operations of the human heart and mind. It were hard to find a person ignorant of its nature or the influence of its mission. There can scarcely be found one who has not seen the horizon of hope set on fire and consumed, as its presence becomes more and more distinct. The comet above referred to differs in another way from the one Plantamour tells us of. The collision of this comet with the earth is proved by lapse of time to have been the creature of a crazy imagination. We may believe that if he saw the comet at all, he must have seen it in the same way that Hamlet saw his father while listening to the trembling speech of the three guardsmen: "In my mind's eye, Horatio." But the other, although to natural vision a nonentity, can be felt by the mind, and measured with the mental sight.

Had Plantamour's monster come in contact with the earth, the result must be left to the wildest conjecture. The confusion would be greater than would arise from the suspension of any natural law, and this we designate by the fearful name of chaos. The effect produced by the presence of the other is hardly less fearful to the world of mental action.

It is to be regretted that often the size of our second comet is increased by the operation of the wind. It often seems to cover the whole domain of happiness, and wither every flower of hope. Nothing is seen but the terrible form of disaster. During such moments the assurance that some one else has seen the same comet that obscured the soft blue sky we call our own, and that its magnitude has been greatly exaggerated by our terror has but little comfort. They may even tell us that if viewed from a different mental elevation its size and evil effect will be greatly reduced, yet we are reluctant to believe the proposition. Nay, we may even be advised by the best and let the advice go unheeded. Some mortals seem to have a weakness for viewing this comet, and on the same principle that leads one to love the thing which the judgment condemns as destructive. It is like the beacon light which allures the bird of passage to destruction, for if the death be not so speedy, it is scarcely less inevitable. Like Plantamour's comet, they are often conjured into existence by the imagination; but, unlike his, they may be created by everybody in a number of different ways. They always take their shape from the condition of the mind that calls them into being. To some they are never absent. To others, only at intervals, and some there are whose smoothness of temper forbids their coming at all. While they remain in sight, confusion holds empire over the mental world, and often the direful effect is noticed in a physical decline. Everything is at war with the law of Equilibrium. Nothing remains balanced. The individual becomes like a ship without compass, or helm, or anchor, tempest-driven, in an ocean filled with bars and rocks, that everywhere threaten destruction. Like the ship, he can only be saved by the arrival of help. A pilot is needed; one who knows the channel; one who has often sailed in the same waters, and can guide the misled bark to the vast sea of smooth water beyond. The process by which the comet is dissipated, and its effect relieved is often gradual, and so is it often effectual. A better judgment, a steadier purpose that enables one to mount an elevation, from whose summit may be seen the horizon of a brighter sky. A Providence has wisely ordained that this Planet shall pursue its mighty course uninterrupted by the predictions of science, or the weight of centuries; so also has it been ordained that every illusion that fills the mental sky with disastrous images, may be dispelled by the light of experience and truth. As the rays of the sun scatter with a careless generosity over hill and vale the marvellous beauty that adorns the earth, and carries health and blessing to every human habitation, so is it with a human life, when the impulses of the heart are directed and approved by a mind enlightened by truth, and strengthened with experience, all things are beautiful, and freshness and vigor take the place of defeat and weakness. The means of relief are placed in easy reach of all. Like Macbeth, when he appealed to the Doctor, to cleanse his bosom of the dreadful load that weighed upon his heart, we may discover the whole secret revealed to the Doctor's answer: "Therein the patient must minister to himself."

E. C.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

CONTRIBUTIONS.—Again we furnish our appreciative readers a treat in the article on "Comets," by our Chicago Contributor. An article on "Coal Industry is accepted and will soon appear. Also one "About Dancing." Two others will be acceptable if the writers will comply with our rules by sending us their names. There need be no objection to this as we do not publish the names, but we require them for our satisfaction and facility in communicating with contributors when desirable.

FIRST OF APRIL being moving time in these villages we shall probably have some changes to chronicle hereafter.

FOR SALE.—We invite attention to an advertisement under "Special Notices" of Horse, Carriages, &c., for sale by Wm. P. Lyon. They will be sold at reasonable prices and be found just as recommended.

SPAIN.—Good news comes to us from the "Peninsular Republic." On the 22nd inst., the immediate Emancipation law for Porto Rico, West Indies, passed the Assembly unanimously. This abolishes slavery in that important island and elevates the emancipated slaves to citizenship, and to the enjoyment of all the political rights accorded to a citizen of Spain.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE HEARTH AND HOME is a well-known illustrated weekly, published by Orange Judd & Co., New York. Originally it was published chiefly in the floricultural and arboricultural interests; but the present publishers seek to adapt it to the varied wants of family and home. Many of the illustrations are clever, and generally the paper is calculated to be entertaining and popular.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF CRIME.

To make or sell ardent spirits for common use is as wicked as to make and sell poisons for the same purpose. The blood of murdered souls will be required at their hands.—*Judge Daggat.*

All who sell liquors in the common way, to any that will buy, are poisoners in general. They murder his majesty's subjects by wholesale; neither does their eye pity or spare. They drive them to hell like sheep. And what is their gain? Is it not the blood of these men? Who, then, would envy their large estates and sumptuous palaces? A curse is in the midst of them. The curse of God is in their gardens, their groves—a fire that burns to the nethermost hell. Blood, blood is there! The foundation, the floors, the walls, the roof, are stained with blood.—*John Wesley.*

The time will come when reflecting men will no more think of making and vending ardent spirits, or of erecting and renting grogshops as a means of gain, than they would now think of poisoning a well from which a neighbor obtains water for his family, or of arming a maniac to destroy his own life.—*Chancellor Walworth.*

Liquor dealers know no Sabbath which shall be to them a day of rest from their wicked traffic, and to society of immunity from its unhappy condition. In Orange, N. J., so common is the transgression of the Sunday Liquor Law, and other laws restricting the sale of liquor, that the women have taken the subject in hand and addressed an earnest petition to the Mayor and Common Council, asking that they "will see that the existing liquor laws are enforced with all possible strictness, in behalf especially of those women and children who suffer and are impoverished by the intemperance of relatives, and whose sufferings excite the sympathy and call for the assistance of all good men and women."

The cases of homicide and suicide which so often shock the community, are largely due to one cause—drinking. Almost every case is more or less traceable to liquor. We believe that we should not go far wrong in asserting that three-fourths of all the crime which takes place in our large cities has its root in the habits of intemperance which prevail among the people.

There is no nation in the world that practises intoxicating liquor-drinking like the Americans. Other people drink, but they do not march up to "bars" at all times of day and evening and call for strong drink, and pour it down without food or social chat to mitigate its fierceness. Hence the spirit which is always stimulating, becomes doubly exciting, and inflames the passions to madness, and murder and bloody quarrels are the result.

Laws seem powerless to reach the evil, public opinion is not robust enough to frown it down, and meanwhile "killing" grows common, and inebriate asylums flourish, and are full of the victims of appetite.

There are 7,610 drinking-places in N. Y. city. The money spent in these is variously estimated. It is probably over $30,000,000, or ten times the sum expended for public education. The number of crimes of violence is a little more than one for each drinking-place yearly, or, altogether, 1,800.

New York City Life Illustrated.

DISASTERS OF ONE DAY THIS WEEK.

The slippery condition of the sidewalks throughout the city caused a large number of accidents. The following were reported at Police Head-quarters:

Edward S. Beardsley while crossing the street fell and fractured his left thigh-bone.

Daniel Jester fell on the sidewalk and sustained serious injuries.

Daniel Haggerty, aged nineteen, fell in Broadway, and fractured his right leg. He was taken home in an ambulance.

Joseph Grohendy, aged forty, fell on the sidewalk and fractured his leg. He was taken to his home.

Thomas Baker, aged thirty, fell on the sidewalk, and, striking his head against the curbstone, sustained serious injuries. He was taken to Bellvue Hospital.

Margaret O'Brien, aged forty-eight, while leaving church, fell down the steps and fractured a leg. She was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital.

Ellen Brown, aged forty, fell and fractured her leg. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Ellen Nolan, aged thirty-five, fell on the sidewalk and fractured her left leg. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Mary Callaghan, aged forty-three, fell on the sidewalk and fractured her right leg. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

John Needham, aged thirty-five, fell on the sidewalk and fractured an arm.

Mr. James Allen slipped and fell on the sidewalk, sustaining a compound fracture of the hip.

Police Inspector Foulke slipped and fell at the corner of Court and Joralemon streets, in the evening, and was severely hurt. His head struck the sidewalk violently, causing an abrasion of the scalp.

LOCAL INFORMATION.

CHURCHES—MONTCLAIR.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Rev. J. Romeyn Berry, D.D., Pastor. Services Sunday at 10½ A.M. and 7½ P.M.

CONGREGATIONAL.—Rev. A. H. Bradford, Pastor. 10½ and 7½.

EPISCOPAL.—Rev. James L. Maxwell, Rector. 10½ and 4.

METHODIST.—Rev. James Ayers, Pastor. 10½ and 7½.

UNITARIAN.—Rev. J. B. Harrison, Pastor. 10½.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—Rev. Titus Joslyn, Pastor.

CHURCHES—BLOOMFIELD.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Rev. C. E. Knox, Pastor. 10½ and 7½.

WESTMINSTER PRESB.—Rev. D. Kennedy, D. D. Pastor. 10½ and 7½.

METHODIST.—Rev. H. Spellmeyer, Pastor. 10½ and 7½.

BAPTIST.—Rev. W. F. Stubbert, D. D., Pastor. 10½ and 7½.

EPISCOPAL.—S. J. Danner, Rector. 10½ and 7½.

GERMAN PRESB.—Rev. J. M. Enselin, Pastor. 10½ and 7½.

WATSESSING METH.—W. J. Rufison, Pastor. 10½ and 7½.

WATSESSING EPISC. CHAPEL.—Sunday service at 4 P.M.

MORRIS NEIGHBORHOOD.

Sunday Services, Evening; Hope Chapel.

VERONA CHURCHES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Sunday servies 10¼ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

TOWN OFFICERS.

BLOOMFIELD.

Chosen Freeholders, THOMAS W. LANGSTROTH, WILLIAM CADMUS. *Town Committee*, JOSEPH F. SANXAY, JAMES C. BEACH, CHRISTOPHER T. UNANGST, ABRAM YERKANCE, SAMUEL J. POTTER, PHINEAS J. WARD, WILLIAM RICHARDS. *Surveyors of Highways*, NATHANIEL H. DODD, JOSEPH K. OAKES. *Assessor*, JOSEPH K. OAKES. *Commissioners of Appeal*, REUBEN N. DODD, COLL J. TURNER, JAMES C. BEACH. *Collector*, IRA CAMPBELL. *For Overseer of the Poor*, WILLIAM R. HALL. *Constables*. CHAS. B. HAFF, SMITH E. PERRY, NAPOLEON B. ADAMS, MOSES DAVIS. *Township Clerk*. JOHN F. FOLSOM.

MONTCLAIR POST OFFICE.

Office open from 6 o'clock A. M., to 8 P. M.

Mails for New York, Northern, Eastern and Western close and arrive as follows:—

TIME OF CLOSING.	TIME OF ARRIVAL.
6.45 A.M., and 2.45 P.M.	9 A.M., and 6 P.M.

The mails connect at Newark with the Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and through Southern, both morning and afternoon.

Foreign mails close at 2.45 P.M. on the day previous to the sailing of steamer.

Stamped envelopes and news-wrappers are sold to the public

BLOOMFIELD POST OFFICE.

Office open from 6½ o'clock, A. M., to 9 P. M.

Money sent by Money Order without danger of loss to all parts of the United States, at the following rates:

On Orders not exceeding	$10,	5 cents.
Over $10 and not exceeding	20,	10 "
" 20 and not exceeding	30,	15 "
" 30 and not exceeding	40,	20 "
" 40 and not exceeding	50,	25 "

Mails for New York, Northern, Eastern and Western close and arrive as follows:

Time of closing, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M. Time of arrival, 8.45 A. M. and 5.45 P. M.

The mails connect at Newark with the Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and through Southern, both morning and afternoon.

Foreign mails close at 2 P. M. on the day previous to the sailing of steamer.

Stamped Envelopes and news wrappers are sold to the public.

The Post Office Department having provided perfect safety for the transmission of small sums of money by Money Order or Registered Letters, it is hoped that persons having occasion to use the mails for remitting money will avail themselves of the security thus afforded.

HORACE DODD, P. M.

CALDWELL POST OFFICE.

Eastern Mail closes at 7.15 A. M. & 2.15 P. M.
Arrives at 9.45 A. M. & 5.45 P. M.

VERONA POST OFFICE.

Eastern Mail closes at 7.30 A. M. & 2.30 P. M.
Arrives at 9.50 A. M. and 6.30 P. M.

NEWARK AND BLOOMFIELD BRANCH OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

To Hoboken and Barclay St. Ferries, N. Y.

FROM NEW YORK.

FROM	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Barclay St.,			7.30	8.30	10.40
Newark	6.40	7.40	8.30	9.30	11.30
Roseville	6.45	7.45	8.35	9.35	11.36
Watsessing	6.54	7.51	8.41	9.42	11.34
Bloomfield	6.57	7.54	8.44	9.45	11.38
Ridgewood	7.01	7.57	8.48	9.48	11.41
Montclair	7.05	8.00	8.50	9.51	11.45
FROM	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Barclay St.	2.00	3.40	4.40	5.30	6.00
Newark	2.40	4.20	5.20	6.05	7.00
Roseville	2.46	4.26	5.26	6.10	7.06
Watsessing	2.55	4.35	5.32	6.16	7.12
Bloomfield	2.58	4.36	5.36	6.19	7.16
Ridgewood	3.01	4.39	5.38	6.22	7.19
Montclair	3.05	4.42	5.41	6.25	7.23

FROM MONTCLAIR.

To N. York	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Montclair	6.25	7.20	8.15	9.20	10.35
Ridgewood	6.28	7.25	8.18	9.23	10.39
Bloomfield	6.32	7.27	8.21	9.26	10.42
Watsessing	6.35	7.30	8.24	9.29	10.45
Roseville	6.43	7.35	8.29	9.34	10.52
Newark	6.50	7.40	8.35	9.40	11.00
New York	7.35	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.35
To N. York	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Montclair	1.35	3.35	5.10	5.55	6.45
Ridgewood	1.39	3.39	5.13	5.58	6.48
Bloomfield	1.42	3.42	5.16	6.01	6.51
Watsessing	1.46	3.45	5.19	6.04	6.54
Roseville	1.53	3.43	5.25	6.10	7.00
Newark	2.00	3.50	5.30	6.15	7.05
New York	2.35	4.35	6.05	7.05	7.55

MONTCLAIR MIDLAND RAILWAY,

To Jersey City and Courtlandt St., New York.

TIME TABLE.

Trains for N. Y. leave

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Watchung	6 26	7 26	9 08	2 56	5 01	7 21
Montclair	6 30	7 30	9 07	2 50	5 05	7 25
Chest Hill	6 34	7 33	9 11	2 03	5 09	7 29
Bloomfield	6 37	7 36	9 14	2 06	5 12	7 42
Mont'y	6 41	7 39	9 18	2 09	5 16	7 46
Newark	6 47	7 44	8 24	2 14	5 21	7 52
New York	7 30	8 27	9 10	10 04	4 10	8 35
Trains leave	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
New York	7 40	9 10	3 30	4 30	5 30	6 30
Newark	8 24	10 04	4 17	5 19	6 13	7 03
Mont'y	8 28	10 09	4 23	5 23	6 18	7 08
Bloomfield	8 32	10 13	4 27	5 27	6 22	7 13
Chest Hill	8 35	10 16	4 29	5 29	6 25	7 15
Montclair	8 40	10 20	5 33	5 33	6 29	7 19
Watchung	8 43	10 23	4 36	5 36	6 32	7 23

Horse cars from Bloomfield to Newark every half hour.

CALDWELL & MONTCLAIR STAGE LINE.

EASTWARD.—Leave Pine Brook, 11.55 A. M. Franklin, 12.20 P. M. Caldwell, 7.30 & 8.30 A.M. 12.35, 2.20 and 4.15 P.M. Verona, 7.40, 8.40 A.M. 12.50, 2.40 and 4.35 P.M.

WESTWARD.—Connect with Trains which leave by D. L. & W. R. R. New York, 7.00, 8.00 A.M. 1.00, 3.40 and 4.40 P.M. Newark, 6.30, 9.30 A.M. 2.40, 4.20 and 5.20 P.M.

Passengers for Pine Brook will take the train leaving New York at 8.00, and Newark at 9.30 A.M.